

**What is claimed is:**

1. A process of printing an image using an electrographic printer and an energy reactive toner, comprising the steps of:
  - a. preparing a toner comprising at least one compound comprising active hydrogen, at least one compound comprising at least one functional group which is capable of reacting with said active hydrogen, a reactive fusing agent, and at least one protecting agent that protects said toner by inhibiting a reaction between said at least one compound comprising active hydrogen and at least one compound comprising at least one functional group which is capable of reacting with said active hydrogen during storage and printing of said toner;
  - b. supplying an electrographic printer with said toner;
  - c. printing a portion of said toner by means of said electrographic printer onto a first substrate so that printed toner is present on said first substrate; and
  - d. subsequently applying energy to said printed toner to remove protection provided by said protecting agent, and reacting said at least one compound comprising active hydrogen and at least one compound comprising at least one functional group which is capable of reacting with said active hydrogen, wherein said reactive fusing agent liquefies upon the application of energy to said printed toner and accelerates the reaction between said active hydrogen and said at least one compound comprising at least one functional group which is capable of reacting with said active hydrogen.

2. A process of printing an image using an electrographic printer and an energy reactive toner as described in Claim 1, said toner further comprising a polyester resin that softens upon printing and binds said printed toner to said first substrate, wherein said polyester resin comprises active hydrogen and reacts with said at least one compound comprising at least one functional group which is capable of reacting with said active hydrogen upon removal of the protection provided by said protecting agent.
3. A process of printing an image using an electrographic printer and an energy reactive toner as described in Claim 1, further comprising the step of transferring said printed toner from said first substrate to a second substrate when energy is applied to said printed toner to remove protection provided by said protecting agent, wherein the reaction of said active hydrogen with said at least one compound comprising at least one functional group which is capable of reacting with said active hydrogen permanently bonds said printed toner to said second substrate.
4. A process of printing an image using an electrographic printer and an energy reactive toner as described in Claim 2, further comprising the step of transferring said printed toner from said first substrate to a second substrate when energy is applied to said printed toner to remove protection provided by said protecting

agent, wherein the reaction of said active hydrogen with said at least one compound comprising at least one functional group which is capable of reacting with said active hydrogen permanently bonds said printed toner to said second substrate.

5. A process of printing an image using an electrographic printer and an energy reactive toner as described in Claim 1, said toner further comprising a colorant, wherein, upon printing of a portion of said toner, an image is formed on said first substrate by means of said printed toner.
6. A process of printing an image using an electrographic printer and an energy reactive toner as described in Claim 2, said toner further comprising a colorant, wherein, upon printing of a portion of said toner, an image is formed on said first substrate by means of said printed toner.
7. A process of printing an image using an electrographic printer and an energy reactive toner as described in Claim 3, said toner further comprising a colorant, wherein upon printing of a portion of said toner, an image is formed on said first substrate by means of said printed toner, and said image is permanently bound to said second substrate upon the reaction of said active hydrogen with said at

least one compound comprising at least one functional group which is capable of reacting with said active hydrogen.

8. A process of printing an image using an electrographic printer and an energy reactive toner as described in Claim 4, said toner further comprising a colorant, wherein, upon printing of a portion of said toner, an image is formed on said first substrate by means of said printed toner, and said image is permanently bound to said second substrate upon the reaction of said active hydrogen with said at least one compound comprising at least one functional group which is capable of reacting with said active hydrogen.
9. A process of printing an image using an electrographic printer and an energy reactive toner, comprising the steps of:
  - a. preparing a toner comprising at least one compound comprising active hydrogen, at least one compound comprising at least one functional group which is capable of reacting with said active hydrogen, a polyester resin, and at least one protecting agent that protects said toner by inhibiting a reaction between said at least one compound comprising active hydrogen and at least one compound comprising at least one functional group which is capable of reacting with said active hydrogen during storage and printing of said toner;
  - b. supplying an electrographic printer with said toner;

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- c. printing a portion of said toner by means of said electrographic printer onto a first substrate so that printed toner is present on said first substrate, wherein said polyester resin softens upon printing and binds said printed toner to said first substrate; and
  - d. subsequently applying energy to said printed toner to remove protection provided by said protecting agent, and reacting said at least one compound comprising active hydrogen and at least one compound comprising at least one functional group which is capable of reacting with said active hydrogen, and wherein said polyester resin comprises active hydrogen and reacts with said at least one compound comprising at least one functional group which is capable of reacting with said active hydrogen upon removal of the protection provided by said protecting agent.
10. A process of printing an image using an electrographic printer and an energy reactive toner as described in Claim 9, further comprising the step of transferring said printed toner from said first substrate to a second substrate when energy is applied to said printed toner to remove protection provided by said protecting agent, wherein the reaction of said active hydrogen with said at least one compound comprising at least one functional group which is capable of reacting with said active hydrogen permanently bonds said printed toner to said second substrate.

11. A process of printing an image using an electrographic printer and an energy reactive toner as described in Claim 9, said toner further comprising a colorant, wherein, during printing of a portion of said toner, an image is formed on said first substrate by means of said printed toner.
12. A process of printing an image using an electrographic printer and an energy reactive toner as described in Claim 10, said toner further comprising a colorant, wherein, during printing of a portion of said toner, an image is formed on said first substrate by means of said printed toner, and said image is permanently bound to said second substrate upon the reaction of said active hydrogen with said at least one compound comprising at least one functional group which is capable of reacting with said active hydrogen.
13. A process of printing an image using an electrographic printer and an energy reactive toner, comprising the steps of:
- a. preparing a toner comprising at least one compound comprising active hydrogen, at least one compound comprising at least one functional group which is capable of reacting with said active hydrogen, and at least one protecting agent that protects said toner by inhibiting a reaction between said at least one compound comprising active hydrogen and at least one compound comprising at least one functional group which is capable of

reacting with said active hydrogen during storage and printing of said toner;

- b. supplying an electrographic printer with said toner;
- c. printing a portion of said toner by means of said electrographic printer onto a first substrate so that printed toner is present on said first substrate;
- d. printing a sublimation dye on said first substrate to form an image that is present over said printed toner; and
- e. subsequently applying energy to said printed toner to remove protection provided by said protecting agent, and reacting said at least one compound comprising active hydrogen and at least one compound comprising at least one functional group which is capable of reacting with said active hydrogen, and applying heat to said sublimation dye to sublimate said sublimation dye, wherein sublimation dye has an affinity for said printed toner and said sublimation dye binds to said printed toner.

14. A process of printing an image using an electrographic printer and an energy reactive toner as described in Claim 13, further comprising the step of transferring said printed toner and said image from said first substrate to a second substrate when energy is applied to said printed toner to remove said protecting agent, wherein the reaction of said active hydrogen with said at least one compound comprising at least one functional group which is capable of reacting with said active hydrogen permanently bonds said printed toner to said second substrate.

15. A process of printing an image using an electrographic printer and an energy reactive toner, comprising the steps of:
- a. preparing a toner comprising at least one compound comprising active hydrogen, at least one compound comprising at least one functional group which is capable of reacting with said active hydrogen, and at least one protecting agent that protects said toner by inhibiting a reaction between said at least one compound comprising active hydrogen and said at least one compound comprising at least one functional group which is capable of reacting with said active hydrogen during storage and printing of said toner;
  - b. supplying an electrographic printer with said toner;
  - c. printing a sublimation dye on a first substrate to form an image;
  - d. printing a portion of said toner by means of said electrographic printer onto said first substrate so that printed toner is present on said first substrate and over said image; and
  - e. subsequently applying energy to said printed toner to remove protection provided by said protecting agent, and reacting said at least one compound comprising active hydrogen and at least one compound comprising at least one functional group which is capable of reacting with said active hydrogen, and applying heat to said sublimation dye to sublimate said sublimation dye, wherein said sublimation dye has an



affinity for said printed toner and said sublimation dye binds to said printed toner.

16. A process of printing an image using an electrographic printer and an energy reactive toner as described in Claim 15, further comprising the step of transferring said printed toner from said first substrate to a second substrate when energy is applied to said printed toner to remove said protecting agent, wherein the reaction of said active hydrogen with said at least one compound comprising at least one functional group which is capable of reacting with said active hydrogen permanently bonds said printed toner to said second substrate.